



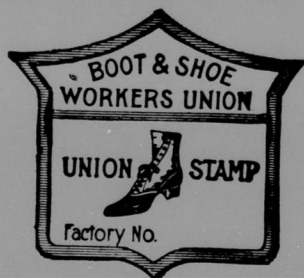
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 29, 1914.

"CLASS" LEGISLATION.
THE AGE OF STEAL AND—DRIVEL.
PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.
JUDGE ROCHE TAKES OFFICE.
PATRICK CALHOUN—PLUNDERER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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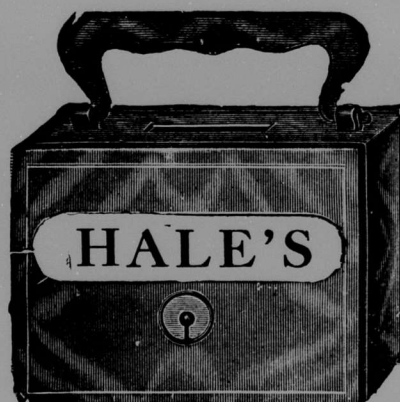
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1914.

No. 16

"CLASS" LEGISLATION

Judging from the enemies that oppose it, labor's demand to be exempt from the provisions of trust legislation is a long step ahead in legislation for the welfare of the people—the common people. Every argument that greed and exploitation, masked as business interests, could devise has been advanced to defeat this purpose. All the forces of precedent and conventional thought has been used to oppose it.

One argument has misled many—the effort to discredit, as class legislation, the removal of organizations of workingmen from classification with organizations that have as their purpose control over material things—the products made by workingmen. To call a measure class legislation is to stigmatize it as special privilege in the minds of men.

There is in every man, in some degree, a sense of justice that resents special privilege. But special privilege is something inherently different from class legislation. Special privilege violates justice. Class legislation establishes justice.

A distinctive group of individuals must contend with its own peculiar conditions and problems. All groups seek what we broadly call "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," but the methods and regulations that will accord these desired ends to one group will deny them to another. The same regulation applied to widely different situations produces not similar but different results.

We do not try to teach blind children as we do those who have sight. We give different exercises to physically weak children from what we give the strong. Each nation makes its laws specially adapted to its own needs. Each industry must have regulations that have been evolved out of its industrial necessity and welfare.

If human beings are to be accorded justice, are to be permitted in the fullest sense of the term, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" they must have such regulations as will secure them their rights.

But where shall justice be found when the same concept of "freedom of contract" that applies to a millionaire factory operator is "bestowed" upon his fourteen-year-old employee who works for five dollars a week?

And where shall the workingman receive justice when the courts apply to organizations of workingmen who seek to further their own welfare by control over their own personal powers, the same regulations that apply to those who seek to control the supply of coal?

The workers in industry have no real freedom of contract or real equality of opportunity except through the power of organization. The right to organization must be given effectiveness by establishing the legal right to activities necessary to make organization a force for the betterment of the lives of the people.

No one ventures to deny the value of labor organizations. No one denies that these organizations are necessary to the wel-

fare of those who do the world's toil. Even the most unsympathetic grant labor organizations theoretical justification and intellectual approval. But they not infrequently emasculate approval by the qualification, "if properly conducted." "If properly conducted" to these class-conscious minds means that the working people shall be "kept in their place." They have no conception of the rights of men to fullest development, to free, untrammelled life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The legal attitude toward labor organizations reflects the same class prejudice. Judicial opinions that approve labor organizations hold as "conspiracy" normal, necessary operations of such organizations. These opinions are legal applications of the mother's homely advice to the daughter who would swim: "Yes, but do not go near the water."

Labor organizations that do things destroy the special privilege of the vested interests. They enable workers to secure their rights and thus establish justice. They are essential for the welfare of the millions who work in America's industries.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law has hampered the operations of labor organizations. It has menaced their very existence.

Justice demands that labor organizations be removed from a classification with trusts that seek to establish a monopoly in material things in order to pile up profits and dividends. Labor organizations seek to secure for the workers longer and better lives, greater happiness, more opportunities.

The men and women of labor do not ask special privilege, but equal opportunity. They demand freedom from regulations that deny them justice.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its last meeting clearly set forth the changes desired in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, By the executive council of the American Federation of Labor that we advise our friends in Congress and all others who are concerned, that the words, "be construed to forbid the existence and operation of," on line 4, Section 7, page 24, of the bill, should be stricken out and the words, "apply to" be substituted, so that the section would definitely and clearly exempt the organizations of laborers and producers from the civil, as well as the criminal sections of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and by so doing redeem the pledges of the Democratic party to the people; therefore, be it further

"Resolved, That the following words, "nor shall any of the acts enumerated in this paragraph be considered unlawful in any court of the United States," be added to Section 18, after the word "thereto" on line 23, page 36. The inclusion of this sentence would insure to the workers the bill of rights which Section 18 is evidently intended to secure to voluntary associations of laborers and farmers; associations owning no capital stock and instituted not for profit, and to the members of such associations."

THE AGE OF STEAL AND—DRIVEL.

By H. C. Williams.

"This is an age of the highest material civilization ever known." It is pre-eminently the age of law. By proclamation of drivel it is a world full of humanity and justice. By resolution of fact it is a world of universal aggression of the strong upon the weak, as it always has been, and will be. By an arrangement of law it was founded upon property. By arrangement of lawyers it has become founded upon usury—all the property becomes involved through the genius of indirect taxation until it absorbs every particle of surplus of the great masses of population of Europe and America upon which the fabric rests, and felt as high and higher prices. The genius of steal has converted the vast accretions of wealth tied up in the railroads, steamships and factories into a huge falsehood—the bonds and mortgages representing their value; the debts of States and municipalities; even the debts of individuals—all become rolled into an aggregated falsehood representing some 500,000 millions, much of it water, to be kicked about as a football by less than a thousand piratical manipulators, who control all the "civilized" governments of the world—and all in the name of the law. And so it has happened that since the close of the French revolution, the "greatest civilization the world ever saw" is apotheosized into a single expression—boodle. In the future to be known as pre-eminently the age of parasites, suckers and—academical drivel.

Poor Mexico, sold out by her servants to the capitalists of Britain, France and Germany, finally appeals to force as the last hope. The United States, leader among the nations in capitalistic parasitism, must be called in as universal stool-pigeon of the affairs of the western continent to enforce respect for the "sacredness of credit" and to deny the common people the land that has been filched from them by the mortgage process of parasitic law—filched by the same process by which Morgan sucked the life from the New England roads, or that Pat Calhoun and his tribe sucked the life of San Francisco's transportation system. The United States, red-handed from the glorious fields of West Virginia, Michigan and Colorado—among all the nations of the earth the most submerged by capitalism, parasitism and academical drivel.

We have gone further and faster in the downward path than the nations of Europe, as our opportunities have been greater. In two generations we have witnessed the obliteration of our virgin forests, the impoverishment of our virgin lands and mines, and seen seventy millions of our population thrown into cities, as dependents upon a capricious wage system reduced by machines and card index standardization to mere automatic reflexes of humans—and become automatic, more and more falling to the women and boys. Women at last, and alas, becoming economically independent, dreaming drivel and horse-market methods of reproduction and worse. While an average of two millions of men wander idly upon the streets, dreaming also, but not of drivel.

What the Mellen disclosures reveal are what a few long have known, and many surmised—that our newspapers, our colleges, our legislatures, our courts are largely corrupted and controlled by the genius of capitalism and parasitism. The exceptions seem dominated by an ideology that would know naught of war, which would have neither army nor navy, which in all its dealings with other states would supplant force with justice, closing their eyes to the fact that all nature is a war, and that nature is ruthless in its storms of destruction of the elements of stagnation and parasitism, and that justice represented by a supreme court and a Hague tribunal is the final effort of the Morgans, Rockefellers and Car-

negies to strangle the populations of the world. What could be finer than a Hague tribunal erected upon the bayonets of the world to enforce the system of usury through which they have enslaved the millions, and make it perpetual. But first let our Supreme Court put the bit in the mouth of labor by making its organized existence a crime, in the name of industrial peace—do it through the genius of capitalism and academical drivel.

We imagine we are the best educated people among the nations. Really, as a nation, we are the most ignorant. There is no ignorance so dense or dangerous as a full knowledge of half truths, with its super-saturation of hysterical idealisms. There is prevalent a very general appreciation of current evils, but the appreciation is more an instinct than a perception, and our idealists bombard bastilles of parasitism with—words. Preaching Utopia by way of the Christ life, but forgetting that the great lesson of Christ was the crucifixion—that the sins of the world are washed out with blood, and the weaning from the fleshpots of moribund luxury by the forty years in the wilderness.

Let us see how an equally moribund system looked to the ideologists of their time, as in a letter from George Washington to Count Rochambeau, July, 1786: "It must give pleasure to the friends of humanity to find that the clouds which threatened to burst in a storm of war on Europe have dissipated, and left a still brighter horizon. . . . As the rage of conquest, which in times of barbarity stimulated nations to blood, has in a great measure ceased; as the objects which formerly gave birth to wars are daily diminishing; and as mankind is becoming more enlightened and humanized, I cannot but flatter myself with the pleasing prospect that a more liberal policy and more pacific systems will take place among them."

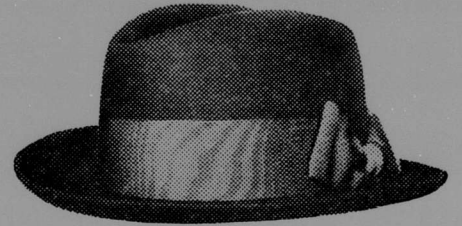
It was also an age of words—of grand ideals. Two years later the storm broke that for a quarter of a century was to deluge the world with blood. An epoch centuries old, died. A new one was born—new epoch now in turn grown parasitic and moribund. Final mutterings heard in Mexico and Colorado, and poor everywhere, having little else to eat, study Chinese proverb, thinking to eat the rich. Society will be reborn, and birth is painful.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Eddie Foy with Seven Little Foyes each of whom is a born comedian will head the Orpheum bill next week. This will be their first vaudeville engagement in this city and their act has proved an immense laughing hit in the theatres of the Orpheum circuit in which it has already been presented. Irvin Cobb's "Sergeant Bagby," a big act in every sense of the word, will be one of the best features of next week's bill. A cast of seven prominent players do full justice to the sketch. Harry B. Lester, the Jovial Jester, will deliver his monologue in which is introduced a number of impressions of stage stars, one of them being the late Sir Henry Irving. Lester is a mighty good comedian and one of the best raconteurs of the day. A pretty little musical comedy in tabloid will be presented by Harry Pauli and Hazel Boyne, two clever and attractive young people who combine ability with personality in the necessary proportion for a venture like this. Athletics, skill and daring are combined by the Kramers in their decidedly graceful gymnastic exhibition. The two men are well skilled in their work and the girl is attractive and wonderfully clever. Next week will be the last week of Robert T. Haines & Co.; Matthews, Shayne and Co. in "Dreamland," and Bessie Wynn, "The Lady Dainty."

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EXPOSITION NEWS NOTES.

Venezuela's site on the exposition grounds was dedicated with ceremonies. Senor Octavia Escobar Vargas, general commissioner from Venezuela, represented the southern republic, and Senora Vargas hoisted the Venezuelan flag as the Fort Winfield Scott military band played the Venezuelan national anthem.

Ground was broken for the Indiana pavilion on the morning of April 29th and before the day was over the first foundation pile had been driven. Lieutenant Governor William P. O'Neill, of Indiana, made a short address. Mrs. T. C. McReynolds, of Kokomo and the wife of one of the commissioners, hoisted the American flag and the Indiana flag. J. M. Duncan and J. T. Johnson were two other members of the Indiana commission. The Indiana pavilion will be in the style of a Hoosier mansion and one of the interesting features will be the library of 15,000 volumes written by Indiana authors.

The United States Naval Department is now preparing for the entertainment of the officers and men from the navies of the world that are to participate in the Exposition. The Navy Department has informed the Exposition that eleven foreign nations have now sent the information that they would send warships. The list of maritime powers that are to send ships now includes Austria, Russia, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, Argentine Republic, Greece, Spain, England and Portugal.

West Virginia has selected its commission to the Exposition and they are expected to arrive soon to attend to the details. The commission consists of John T. McGraw, Grafton; Fred H. Crosscup, Charleston; W. F. Hite, Huntington; N. R. Lowther, Parkersburg; and C. O. Nagle, Wheeling.

The Idaho pavilion was the first of the State structures to be completed and was formally dedicated on May 14th. Major Fred Reed, chairman of the commission from the State of Idaho, was in charge of the dedication.

A full company of the Hawaiian National Guard composed of Hawaiian-born, Chinese-American citizens, will attend the international military encampment at the Exposition next year, according to word just received from the military bureau of the Exposition. It will be the only Chinese military organization bearing the American colors. The company has been trained by American army officers.

Henry Bacon, celebrated New York architect, who designed the Court of the Four Seasons, has arrived to supervise the finishing details of the court, which is to be the first one completed.

The Percheron Society of France will offer \$10,000 worth of trophies in the classes, and championship for both stallions and mares, in the livestock display of the Exposition. This is the first time this association has appropriated in this way for an exposition.

The date of the International Dog Show has been announced by the Department of Live Stock and the dogs will have three days, which will be November 16, 17 and 18, 1915.

Japan has just announced that she will take important part in the Exposition in 1915. The appropriation of \$600,000 will be passed in a few days and work will be begun at once on the Japanese pavilion, which will be on a prominent plat of ground.

Governor Hiram Johnson was one of the speakers on May 7th when the ground was broken for the California building, which is to be the finest pavilion ever constructed by a State at an exposition. The day was a holiday in San Francisco. The California building will represent an outlay of more than \$2,000,000, and every county in the State will be represented in an appealing manner. This will be the host building of the Exposition.

Great Britain's participation in the Exposition

is promised by the action of parliamentary leaders who have asked Premier Asquith to have the former action of the government toward participation reconsidered. Public sentiment toward participation of the crown colonies has become so strong that new action was imperative and a government building to cost \$500,000 is expected although the vote has not been taken.

Sweden was the first nation to formally break ground for its pavilion on the Exposition grounds. Other nations have begun work and the Honduras building is completed, but it remained for the Swedish-Americans to have a formal ceremony when the first pile was driven for their building. More than 200 gaily-decorated autos carried the crowd in procession to the grounds where Swedish Consul William Matson broke ground and his daughter, Miss Lurline Matson, raised the Swedish flag.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL IN POTRERO.

The Board of Public Works Monday morning adopted a resolution asking the Board of Supervisors to authorize the erection of a new emergency hospital in the Potrero district to replace the structure now in use. A plea for the new hospital with complete appointments was made by Timothy A. Reardon, president of the Board of Public Works. Reardon is familiar with conditions among the iron workers in the Potrero district, and declared to his associates on the board that conditions made it imperative that provision be made for prompt medical and surgical treatment for the large number of workmen in the Potrero district.

To be as good as our fathers, we must be better.—Wendell Phillips.

Another Marvelous Gallagher-Marsh SHORTHAND WRITER



Miss Lori Petri, recent graduate of Gallagher-Marsh Business College, 1256 Market Street, who wrote 150 words per minute after studying shorthand less than six months, and is ready to repeat her performance at any time desired. She followed the advice of the expert shorthand reporters of the State of California and is now reaping her reward for so doing. This is the shorthand system that every boy and girl in California who wants to learn shorthand should be given the benefit of and would if it were not for the influence of the Eastern Book Trust.

The Allied Printing Trades, supported by the State Federation of Labor and the Home Industry League of California, have applied to the State Board of Education to adopt Gallagher-Marsh, our California shorthand system, for exclusive use in the public schools of the State of California, as text books on the shorthand subject, because it is the best in the world, according to the advice of the expert shorthand reporters of the State of California, and would be to the best interest of the boys and girls of California who must look to the public schools for proficiency in shorthand writing, as well as because they, the Allied Printing Trades, would have the work of publishing the books thereof, which are compiled, printed and bound in California, thereby keeping the money expended in their publication at home where it belongs.

For some reason or other best known to themselves, the State Board of Education seems to be opposed to granting what they call a monopoly of this work to the Allied Printing Trades of California, notwithstanding the Law says positively they should do so, and notwithstanding that similar monopolies are enjoyed by certain Eastern authors of public school books. It looks very much as though there is some great influence at work to prevent our high-class shorthand books, which are making stenographic history for California, from being used in all our public schools, because they would be made here and the profits of the Eastern Book Trust thereby reduced.

What is the reason? Can any one tell? Is it because the State Board of Education is opposed to the Union Label appearing on the face of the Gallagher-Marsh Shorthand books, which constitute an eye-sore to the Eastern Book Trust and its sympathizers? Is it because Mr. Gallagher has his books printed and bound in our local shops, where a fair day's pay is allowed for a fair day's work, instead of in the Eastern human sweat shops, that the State Board of Education appears to oppose them? Is it possible that Governor Johnson has appointed a State Board of Education that is opposed to home-made books, even though meritorious, simply because they bear the label and are endorsed by organized labor? It looks very much like it and the attention of Union men and women is earnestly called to the outcome of this struggle between our California shorthand system, the best in the world, and the Eastern Book Trust, soon to be decided by the State Board of Education.

Mr. Robert F. Gallagher, author of the Gallagher-Marsh Shorthand System, claims there can be no other reason than those set forth for the apparent opposition of the State Board of Education to our California Shorthand system, merit thereof having been already admitted by it, and if there should be any claim of any other reason then he calls upon Mr. William H. Langdon, President of the State Board of Education, formerly Superintendent of Schools of San Francisco, and as such well acquainted with the representatives of the Eastern Book Publishers, to state it in the columns of the "Labor Clarion" for comment and discussion, as this is a very important matter and concerns the well-being of our industrial classes as well as of our boys and girls who will adopt stenography as their field of labor.

PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

Last Saturday afternoon Will J. French of the Industrial Accident Commission addressed the Commonwealth Club concerning the work of the commission. He said, in part:

"In these latter days but little attention has been given to the safety of the men and women of labor. Especially has this been the case in California, up to the last few months. In nearly all of the other States there were safety laws of one sort or another, but in this State we had not kept abreast. Now, however, the situation is different, and those of us associated with the safety department of the Industrial Accident Commission are hopeful that California will soon be in the very front rank, if not leading, the efforts to minimize industrial deaths and injuries.

"It is not the purpose of this address to discuss the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, but rather to speak of the experience of the past four and a half months, and to outline plans for the future.

"When the compensation law was under discussion, it was contended that too much power was contemplated for those who would be appointed to administer the law. Inasmuch as the provisions providing for safety of employment are based upon reasonableness, and as any arbitrary exercise of power would overcome the intent and purpose of the legislation, it is unlikely that any commission will fail to respond to the letter and spirit of the safety sections. After calling for safe conditions of employment, the law places an obligation on the employee to do his share by requiring the use of devices for his protection installed by the employer, and then proceeds to outline the method of procedure for holding the hearings at which orders, rules and regulations may be issued.

"Striking are the figures issued by the National Council for Industrial Safety, and corroborated by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, the eminent statistician. Every fifteen minutes a man is killed while at work in the United States, and every sixteen seconds a worker is injured. California contributed to this total last year more than 36,000 injuries and over 800 deaths. The object of the State safety department is to lead in the efforts to remove the stain that rests on industrial operation in this part of the country. It is universally conceded that many of these deaths and accidents are preventable. Each preventable injury represents a four-fold loss—humanitarian, social, economic and financial. No one can attempt to tell what the loss of the breadwinner really means to the family circle.

"Since January 1, 1914, the Industrial Accident Commission has organized a small but exceedingly efficient body of men to care for industrial safety. Headed by John R. Brownell, we have four safety engineers, three in the San Francisco district and one located in Los Angeles. Up to this time these men have been very busily occupied in complying with the requests of employers to have their plants inspected in order that suggestions might be made for the safety of employees. One hundred and thirty-five industrial establishments have been visited, and in practically every instance the suggestions have been willingly followed. Our engineers have had no authority to issue orders, and the compliance with the suggestions shows the attitude taken by employers.

"Photographs are taken of the establishments visited by our engineers, and after the suggestions have been followed out another photograph is secured so that the 'before and after' effect may be seen at a glance. If any man has the least doubt of the need of safety activity, some of the pictures in the possession of the Industrial Accident Commission would very promptly remove the doubt.

"Our superintendent of safety and our safety

engineers have been selected exclusively because of their ability for their respective positions. No other question was considered before appointment, and it is the determination of the three members of the commission to have merit remain the sole qualification for employment.

"Scores of letters have been received from some of the largest industrial concerns in California, commenting on the following out of the safety suggestions of the department. One employer writes: 'We have turned out more work and better work in a shorter time with fewer men since the safety devices have been installed than ever before.' This is quoted because there is a relation that enters into this discussion that is important. Many employers imagine that safety precautions are costly. Frequently they can be home-made at a minimum of cost, or probably no cost at all. When men realize that they run no risk in operating machinery, it stands to reason that more efficient work can be done. One of the States's largest lime and cement companies has informed the safety department that compliance with the suggestions of our engineers has resulted 'in a clear monetary saving of \$50 a day.'

"The Panama-Pacific International Exposition has issued a departmental letter, signed by Mr. G. W. Danforth, chief department of machinery exhibits, to every prospective exhibitor of machinery in Machinery Hall. Enclosed with this letter was a communication from the Industrial Accident Commission, designed to have all the exhibits guarded in the latest approved manner, so that visitors will be able to see the methods of construction that are now available. Far better is it to have machinery properly protected while under construction, and there is a country-wide agitation to further this end.

"A safety museum, containing more than fifty exhibits, has been opened at 525 Market street, San Francisco."

A GREAT RECORD.

During the first four and one-half months of its operations, the State Compensation Insurance Fund has written premiums aggregating \$350,000. In view of the fact that on January 1st the estimate of probable business for the entire first year was \$250,000, it is to be noted that the estimate has been exceeded by \$100,000 during the first four and one-half months, with seven and one-half months of the year still remaining.

These premiums of \$350,000 represent an estimated annual pay-roll of \$50,000,000, and about 55,000 workers thus affected by insurance in the State "Fund."

During the period referred to, the number of accidents reported and covered by State Compensation Insurance Fund policies was 980. Out of this number there have been only four cases necessary to be submitted to the Industrial Accident Commission for adjudication, in three of which hearings were necessary to establish extent of disability or extent of dependency; one claim being disputed as to its validity, in which case it was proven that injury was not sustained in the services of the employer. This means that out of every one hundred claims for compensation over 99½ per cent have been handled promptly, and to the entire satisfaction of the workers, and that less than one-half of one per cent of the cases have had to be submitted for hearing.

It is believed that this is the most remarkable record for high-class service and efficiency made by any insurance carrier in the history of compensation. This service tends to promote harmony between employer and employee. Under former laws a very large number of these accidents would have found their way into the trial courts with the attendant heavy expense to the employer, the

employee, and the commonwealth, to say nothing of the bitter feeling between injured and employer. Furthermore, pending the decision of the court, the workman would in most cases be without funds to keep himself and his family from poverty, in many instances depending solely upon public charity.

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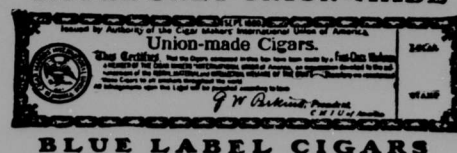
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JUDGE ROCHE TAKES OFFICE.

Michael J. Roche, recently appointed a justice of the peace to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late A. B. Treadwell, was inducted into the office shortly after noon last Monday. He was welcomed to the bench by a throng of other judges and lawyers that crowded a court room bedecked with floral offerings.

Presiding Justice Barnett introduced the newcomer, who was cordially greeted in speeches by Superior Judges Cerf and Van Nostrand, Justices of the Peace Flood, Conlan and Creighton, Assistant District Attorney Aylett Cotton and Fire Commissioner Dillon.

Roche responded in a brief speech, thanking his friends for their well wishes and vowing to conscientiously discharge the duties of his new office.

Michael J. Roche was born in County Waterford, Ireland, July 21, 1878. He came to this country with his parents when a boy and located at Rock Island, Illinois, where he served his apprenticeship at his trade as a molder. He joined the Molders' Union in 1894, then came West and



worked at his trade until 1904. During this time he attended night school and saved sufficient money from his earnings to take a three-years' law course at Valparaiso University, where he graduated from the law department in 1907.

He then returned to San Francisco and engaged in the practice of the law and for the past four years has been connected with the District Attorney's office, serving as Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Roche has always taken an active part in the union labor movement having served as a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council and acted as chairman of the law and legislative committee of that body, and for the past three years has been the treasurer of the International Molders' Union of this city. He is well known in labor politics, having successfully managed the campaign of Congressman John I. Nolan two years ago and having acted as chairman of the campaign committee of the Union Labor Party in the last election.

In accepting the office of justice of the peace Roche announced that he would be a candidate to succeed himself at the coming election, and owing to his prominence and wide circle of friends it is generally conceded that he will be a very formidable candidate for this office.

The volume of the saline matter in the ocean is a little more than 4,800,000 cubic miles, or enough to cover the entire surface of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, 1.6 miles deep. The volume of the 10-mile rocky crust of the earth, including the mean elevation of the land above the sea, is 1,633,000,000 cubic miles. One per cent of the contents of the oceans would cover all the land areas of the globe to a depth of 290 feet.—United States Geological Survey.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The California State Civil Service Commission has not been able to supply the demand for nurses in the various State institutions, and is therefore planning for a second examination, to be held in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles on June 20, 1914. Nurses are employed by the State at the Napa, Patton, Stockton, Agnew, and Ukiah State Hospitals, at the Sonoma State Home for the Feeble Minded, at the California School for Girls, and at the Whittier and Preston Reform Schools.

The examination is open to both men and women, citizens of the State, and 20 years of age or over on the date of the examination. Entrance salaries range from \$50 to \$55 per month, and promotion may be had to positions as Assistant Matron \$64 per month, Matron \$84 per month, Surgical Nurse \$65 per month, and Head Nurse at \$75 per month. Room, board and laundry are provided in addition to the regular salary in all these positions.

The California State Civil Service Commission reports that there is a great demand for Hospital Attendants in the various State institutions. Examinations were held in January, 1914, to provide a list of eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies as they occurred, but this list has been practically exhausted and there are still many requests from the State institutions for additional attendants, especially for men.

To meet this demand, the State Civil Service Commission has planned an examination, to be held in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles on June 20, 1914, and all persons who are interested are urged to make application. The entrance salaries range from \$40 to \$50 per month, while room, board, laundry, light and heat are provided. Both men and women are eligible.

The State employs cooks in all the State Hospitals, at the California Polytechnic School, the Whittier and Preston Schools, the California School for Girls, the Deaf and Blind Institute in Berkeley, the Veterans' Home and the Sonoma Home. There are at present ten vacancies, with salaries ranging from \$30 to \$95 per month and board.

Bakers are employed at the State Hospitals, the Deaf and Blind Institute, the Preston School, the Veterans' Home and the Sonoma Home. Three vacancies exist at the present time, with salaries ranging from \$45 to \$60 per month and board.

Applicants will be given an opportunity to specify in which institution or institutions they will be willing to accept work. Application blanks and further information may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento.

PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS.

There has been no slackening up in the fight of the pressmen and feeders against the offices of the Franklin Printing Trades Association and the men are as determined today as they were a year ago when the fight started.

Mayor Rolph has been authorized by the Board of Supervisors to appoint a committee of three to endeavor to settle the strike.

This action was taken upon motion of Supervisor J. Emmet Hayden, who called to the attention of the Supervisors that as a result of the strike the city printing has been held up because it was impossible to get the Allied Printing Trades union label on the printed matter.

This action by the city fathers in itself is sufficient answer to the boastings of the employers as to effectiveness of the strike. It plainly indicates that the men will win if given the necessary financial support by their fellow trade unionists.

They have fought a good battle and deserve support.

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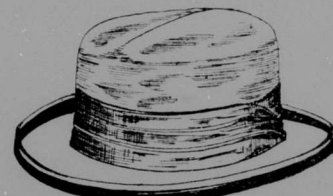
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JAMES W. MULLEN, Editor

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1914.

If what shone afar so grand
Turn to nothing in thy hand,
On again; the virtue lies
In the struggle, not the prize.
—R. M. Milnes.

Are you a real union man or one of the make-believe kind? Do you insist upon the union label or do you accept what the clerk offers without the label? This is the real test of your unionism. The union man demands the label, and gets it.

The Sacramento Federated Trades Council is going to hold a big Fourth of July carnival celebration. The purpose of the carnival is to raise funds to clear the debt on the Labor Temple. They urge trade unionists throughout the State to attend the carnival.

The puny attempt of the boss-owned Governor of Colorado to cover up his shame by praising the conduct of the State Militia is just another indication that he is incapable of seeing things as do normal, sensible human beings. He is so anxious to please his masters that the ridiculousness of his position is not apparent to him, though all the world is laughing at him.

Any profit-sharing scheme that makes the employer absolute master over the employees' manner of life, whether good for them or otherwise, will not be acceptable to the worker. He insists upon governing himself. If he did not he would be unfit for citizenship in a country like ours. Half a century ago the workers fought a bloody war in order to abolish slavery and they will never permit it, under whatever guise, to be instituted again. Whether the employer believes it or not, the worker is capable of regulating his own conduct, and to the advantage of society as a whole.

Rev. Charles Reynolds Brown, in his "Social Message to the Modern Pulpit," says: "And some men must be made to face the fact that no rich man ever becomes rich without the co-operation of many other men who give the best of their lives to the enterprise he has organized; and that all talk about 'a man's right to manage his own business in his own way,' regardless of the industrial conditions maintained upon the health, the happiness, and the morals of these other men whose very lives are bound up in that bundle of prosperity with his own, is both irrational and immoral. His right to purchase labor does not include any sort of right to purchase the permanent and inevitable degradation of the laborer himself. And thus to purchase labor in the cheapest market, even though it does involve the sure degradation of the laborer and the destruction of all the possibilities of a wholesome adultery."

Patrick Calhoun--Plunderer

The report given out last Saturday by the California Railroad Commission reveals Patrick Calhoun at his old work of looting. The report says, after giving the dates and amounts taken from the treasury of the United Railroads by Calhoun and invested by him in the Solano Irrigated Farms corporation project:

"We hesitate to put in words a proper characterization of this transaction. In plain terms, Mr. Calhoun took from the funds of this public utility corporation over \$1,000,000 when every available dollar was sorely needed properly to increase the facilities of this company so as to serve the community of San Francisco, and at a time when this same company was urging upon this commission the necessity of issuing further bonds to pay off maturing obligations, and also at a time when, admittedly, the outstanding obligations could not be paid at maturity by approximately \$20,000,000.

"United Railroads has been paying, and now is paying dividends on first preferred stock amounting to \$350,000 a year, and these same stockholders apparently joined in the confirmation of the acts of Calhoun in looting the company of this money.

"This whole transaction is a fraud, not only upon the public which is dependent upon this utility for its street car service, but also upon the bond and note holders of this utility because, to the extent that money is diverted to improper purposes, these creditors are defrauded."

This man has many times previously been accused of just such shameful, scandalous conduct. During the graft trials he was accused of bribing a board of supervisors in this city. In the public prints it was also stated that he defrauded his sister of her share of his father's estate.

Every move of this man, who traces his ancestry to the illustrious Patrick Henry on the one side and the renowned John C. Calhoun on the other, has been to gain advantage for himself without much regard for the means by which he reached his goal. He started in by crushing out of existence the organization the street car men had built up to protect themselves against his greed. He never at any time dealt fairly with his employees, the general public or the holders of United Railroads securities. While he dominated the affairs of this public utility, he always had but one purpose in view, and that the feathering of his own nest. It is said he even went so far as to destroy the books of the railroad in order that the Railroad Commission might not be able to trace transactions previous to January, 1913.

Whenever he was requested to improve the service his reply was always that there was no money available for the purpose, yet the report of the Railroad Commission shows that the treasury of the company had sufficient funds available to make a loan of \$1,096,000 to him on his personal note, which is now valued on the books of the corporation at \$1. This transaction he had indorsed by the board of directors, so that it will be impossible to send him to prison for his offense.

Recent news dispatches from the East told stories of large holdings of Calhoun's being sold at sheriff's sale to satisfy creditors, but whether these were bona fide transactions or simply schemes to defraud creditors of their rights is seriously discussed in some quarters. So numerous have been the crafty manipulations of this financier that many persons are wont to regard with suspicion any matter with which he is connected.

At any rate the number of suspicious transactions that has been made public in the past will not have a tendency to make it easy for him to gain control of any new enterprises where he will have the management of other people's money, so that it may be said, with little possibility of error, that the mighty financier has fallen with a dull and sickening thud, never again to rise. If this shall be his fate, he certainly has deserved it, and more, because he has preyed upon nearly everyone with whom he has had business dealings.

One by one the labor crushers are going down. Particularly noticeable is the fact that nearly every bitter labor hater, when sifted down, is revealed as a greedy, crooked rascal who would rob his mother to satisfy his lust for gold.

Fluctuating Sentiments

It is easy enough to be fair when the advantage is on your side, but the man who will decide against himself when his reason tells him he is wrong, even though it means great loss of whatever kind, is one of God's noblemen. He is none too numerous in this world of grab and greed. Honor him when you meet him. Encourage him to do it again, and increase his number.

Deposits of chromic iron ore occur in Maryland and the adjacent portion of Pennsylvania, in North Carolina, and in Wyoming, but the only deposits operated in the United States within recent years are in California. Numerous deposits have been reported in 32 counties of the State, according to the United States Geological Survey, and many of them could be worked if the demand for the ore and its value warranted exploitation. The available deposits, with much in reserve, largely exceed the local demand for refractory material in a field extending as far East as the Rocky Mountains. With the opening of the Panama Canal it is probable a market in the East will be opened up for the California product because of the cheap water transportation.

A machine, known as the United States tide-predicting machine No. 2, and which is in daily operation in the United States geodetic survey at Washington, makes mathematical calculations which would otherwise require 100 persons to do. Its work, explains a writer in the "Scientific American," is nothing less than the predicting of the times and heights of high and low tides a year in advance. Its mechanism is of brass and steel, its house a huge mahogany and glass case, and its tender one observer, who turns a crank and copies off on paper the reading of several dials, and later removes from the machine a roll of paper on which is plotted the tidal curve for the particular spot along the coast, the tides of which have been predicted. Every year the United States issues a book of tide tables, primarily for the use of its navy, and, secondly, for the use of all who go down to the sea in ships. This book of tide tables gives the time to the minute and the height to the nearest tenth of a foot of every high and low tide during the year for seventy of the great world seaports, and by means of an auxiliary table the same information for 3000 other places.

From one viewpoint wireless telegraphy is not wireless at all, for it is dependent upon wire aerials in the sending and reception of messages. But a writer in the "American Review of Reviews" holds that the use of the term "wireless" is fully justified because the enormous lengths of wire employed by the ordinary system of telegraphy in connecting stations with one another are entirely eliminated. This is a matter of tremendous commercial importance. For example, the cable system connecting the United States with Honolulu was installed at an expense of about \$20,000,000; while the cost of wireless stations capable of transmitting and receiving messages over the same spatial interval amounted to only \$500,000. It is said that the expenses of upkeep and operation for the two systems have about the same relation to each other. That is to say, the first cost, maintenance and operation of a wireless station can be secured for about 2.5 per cent of the money required for the same items in connection with the regulation cable system. Of course, the inauguration of trans-oceanic wireless connections must result in enormous cheapening of messages.

Wit at Random

Hungry Hawkins—Do yer mean to say ye got a square meal o' dat sour woman?

Diplomatic Mike—Sure!

Hungry Hawkins—Well, yer a wonder. How'd yer do it?

Diplomatic Mike—When she opened de door I sez: "Is yer mother at home, miss?"

A lawyer was arguing a case before a certain judge, between whom and himself there was no love lost. The judge listened for a while with ill-concealed impatience, and then burst out with:

"Tut! tut! Mr. W—, you have your points of law upside down!"

"I don't doubt that they seem so to your Honor," replied Mr. W., "but you'll think differently when your Honor is reversed."—"New York Tribune."

A prosperous farmer who had passed little time traveling, took a train with a proverbially hard-up editor of a country newspaper. When dinner was announced they went into the dining car together. The editor ordered a simple meal, but the farmer recklessly called for half the things on the menu. When the waiter brought the checks one called for 35 cents and the other for \$3.40.

The farmer compared them with undisguised astonishment, then turning to the attendant, exclaimed:

"Guess again! I've got more money than that."

Will all bright, ardent, ambitious and impetuous red-headed lads banish dreams of glory in Mexican campaigns and take advantage of the slow but certain future that awaits in Mr. Albrecht's printing shop? Robert Albrecht, of Albrecht Brothers' Printing Company, Chicago, wants to give jobs to red-haired youths. He inserted this "want" advertisement:

WANTED—Young men, about 17 or 18 years old, to learn printing trade; must have red hair; none other need apply. Albrecht Brothers' Printing Company, 1632-34 North Winchester avenue.

"I have had trouble getting the right sort of boys to put in here and teach a good trade," said Mr. Albrecht. "All the red-headed people I ever met were bright, ambitious and reliable, so I decided to try the experiment of hiring lads with hair of that color exclusively."

"These people say they were not a trust," said George K. Service, the Denver lawyer, apropos of a convicted corporation. "Well, trust or no, the outside dealer got about as much justice at their hands as the little man got in the theatre."

"A big, fat man at the theatre sat on his overcoat. Thus the little man behind him could not see at all."

"I can't see anything, mister," said the little man plaintively, touching the big man on the shoulder.

"Can't see anything, hey?"

"No, sir, I can't see a thing."

"Well, then, I'll fix you up. Just keep your eye on me, and laugh when I do."—"Philadelphia Bulletin."

Mr. Gladstone said once that he had solved the domestic problem in this way: "Whenever Mrs. Gladstone insists, I submit; and whenever I insist, she submits." He didn't say, however, whether they took turns about insisting and submitting. Marriage is a failure when one of the parties insists on being the insister and doesn't take turns in submitting to the submitting to be the submitter.

Miscellaneous

WOULD YOU?

By Conrad F. Nystrom.

Would you face the howls and curses, and the rabbles' hostile din,
When you strike corruption's profits, or some cherished form of sin;
When the haunts of vice assail you, and they strive in anger hot
For their filth and dissipation; would you fight and falter not?

Would you battle for the masses, in their efforts to obtain
Some of life's rewards and pleasures, and not always toil in vain;
When to fight means want and danger, and to yield means peace and power,
Would you bow to fear or favor, in that dark and trying hour?

Would you fight the workers' battles when your masters Wealth and Greed,
Drive your comrades in confusion, crushed and bleeding in their need,
When oppression flaunts its power, and the servile people chide,
Would you fight for Labor's freedom, when the prison gates swing wide?

It is easy to be righteous, when the world looks on with pride,
It is easy to be valiant, when the hosts march by your side;
But when evil reigns triumphant, and your friends your cause disown,
Would you fight for truth and justice, when you stand and fight alone?

How can a man learn to know himself? Never by meditating, but by doing. Endeavor to do thy duty, and thou wilt at once know what in thee lies.—Goethe.

EXCUSES.

By George Matthew Adams.

Excuses are little Knock-out Drops that a man uses to Dumbfounder and Bedazzle his own conscience on special occasions.

An Excuse never Excuses an Excuse.

People never try to Excuse things that they themselves believe to be right. When you do your Best you are conscious of a Contentment that the very act itself produces. If there is any chance for an Excuse, the thing excuses itself.

An Excuse never Excuses an Excuse.

Your Brain may be unschooled—but the Brain is there. Elihu Burritt probably never was inside a college, but he became famous as the "Learned Blacksmith." He found time in his shop to learn forty languages! He offered no excuses for an untrained mind. The word Excuse is not in the dictionary of the Willing and the Determined.

An Excuse never Excuses an Excuse.

Did you ever use an Excuse as a prop that it did not fall down? Excuses hamper, Excuses form Stumbling Blocks over which you are sure to fall unless you kick them aside and pass on and forget them. Excuses are Unnatural. They wear false faces. They never look to you as they really are. The next time you feel like making an Excuse—don't! For—

An Excuse never Excuses an Excuse.

American Federation Newsletter

Secure Another Union Shop.

As a result of a vigorous campaign conducted by Coopers' Union No. 12 of Evansville, Ind., a union agreement has been signed by the Indiana Cooperage Company, which involves a large number of employees.

To Arbitrate Two Disputes.

At Aurora, Ill., teamsters and laborers will submit their wage demands to boards of arbitration. The laborers are asking for a raise of 25 cents an hour for laborers tending masons or working on concrete work, while teamsters are asking a raise from 70 cents a load to 75 cents where the driver owns his own team.

Fine List of Betterments.

By ratifying an agreement with their employers, brewery workers of Hamilton, Ont., have secured a fine list of betterments which include an increase of \$2 per week, double pay for all holiday work and a nine-hour day and pay for overtime. They will be paid for Labor Day and one other holiday during the year. The unionists agree that this is the best contract ever secured by them.

Still Climbing.

Secretary Morrison reported to the meeting of the A. F. of L. executive council, last week, that the unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. had reported gains of 69,756 members. The figures are for April of this year, as compared with the same month in 1913. The total membership for April, 1914, is reported at 2,069,157, as against 1,999,401 for 1913.

Brewery Workers Win.

After a strike of nearly three weeks the brewery workers in Easton, Pa., have reached an agreement with their employers and returned to work. The bottlers secured an increase of from \$1 to \$3 per week. Working hours are reduced from ten to nine per day. The inside men will receive an increase of \$1 per week and work eight hours a day six months in the year and nine hours six months. The drivers work under the same hour system with a wage increase of \$1 per week. The men received most of the demands made upon the proprietors. Where the firemen and engineers formerly worked twelve hours per day, they now receive an eight-hour day for six months in the year, and work twelve hours the other six months.

Bakery Salesmen Win.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., the first effort of the Bakery Goods Salesmen's local to better conditions has resulted in a victory. Increased wages and extra time for overtime is secured. This local is only recently organized by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union. Their proposed agreement was rejected by employers, who changed their minds, however, after a five days' strike. The agreement calls for the employment of members of the local only, all additional men to be secured through the union. The employer is not allowed to board any salesman, and the salesman is not to do any other kind of work outside of the salesman line. Hereafter he will only work six days per week and be paid weekly.

Burns Condemned.

In Atlanta, Ga., in ordering the grand jury to investigate methods employed by William J. Burns, who was referred to as an "alleged detective," Judge Ben Hill subjected this individual to a most scathing criticism. The court said:

"I think it not amiss to say here that the people of this community have been wrought up by a detective alleged to be a famous sleuth. We have no room here for such men, men who come posing as seeking the truth, when they are only seeking notoriety and money. We do not want them. I think it wise for those who have the right to issue licenses to inquire into this matter and refuse such people the right to do business here. These men do not detect crime, rather they encourage crime. They are a menace to the peace of the State and an obstruction to the administration of justice."

Vocational Work Urged.

"Vocational training can't make more jobs. It can't raise pay. Those are economic questions. But vocational training can make the lives of workers worth while. It can help the drudgery of labor by providing something interesting to occupy the worker when not working," were the views of John C. Frazee, head of the new department of vocational training in the Philadelphia public schools. Mr. Frazee set out four phases of our modern industrial life which make vocational training necessary. These were our general industrial ignorance, even among adults; the specializing of labor, whereby a persons learns not a trade but an individual process; the rigorous requirements which confront a boy in any industry, and, lastly, the increasing ignorance of the boy graduate as to what is going on.

CARL PERSON CASE.

By Floyd Gibbons.

Another deliberate effort in the red-handed scheme to railroad Carl Person to the gallows was exposed in the Circuit Court of Clinton, Ill., when Attorney Frank Comerford, who is defending the imprisoned editor, subpoenaed ten of the State's own witnesses to prove that their names and the names of 24 others had been suppressed and withheld from the indictment by States Attorney L. O. Williams.

The suppression of the names of the witnesses who appear before a grand jury in a murder investigation is a violation of the State statutes which have been upheld repeatedly by numerous supreme court decisions. The laws specifically state that the indictment shall bear on its back the names of all witnesses who testified before the grand jury in the case of the defendant who is indicted. This is expressly provided so that the defendant shall know what evidence he has to meet in court.

On the back of the indictment there appeared the names of only ten witnesses. Knowing the efforts made by the prosecution to cover up its work in the preparation of evidence against Person, an investigation was started. The clerk of the county court refused to permit an examination of the public records in the case.

"It is another dastardly effort of States Attorney Williams and whatever interests there are behind him to bottle up the evidence in this case," said James J. Meagher, acting secretary of the Illinois Central System Federation. "The same thing was done at the coroner's inquest where only five witnesses were produced and the remainder held in hiding. It is an absolute underhand infringement of the legal rights of the defendant and intended to cripple Person in his fight for his life."

The ten State's witnesses subpoenaed by Attorney Comerford were among the twenty-four who testified before the grand jury and whose names were suppressed from the indictment. In the opinion of attorneys, the expose of this piece of supposedly sly work will make the indictment useless. The attempt will be used as a basis for a motion to quash the indictment.



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Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held May 26, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: E. Soleri, clarinet; P. Poenitz, 'cello; E. De Grossi, piano; Wm. N. Ross, drums.

Transfer deposited by Winifred M. Brightman, Local No. 189.

Reinstated: W. R. Williams, Mrs. J. A. Tillmany, F. Bacchione, R. A. Silvas.

Dues (\$2) and assessments (50 cents) amounting to \$2.50 for the second quarter, 1914, are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

Melrose Hall, 5117 East Fourteenth street, Oakland, has been placed in class G list of halls.

The next regular monthly meeting of the union will be held at headquarters, 68 Haight street, Thursday, June 11, 1914. Business of importance will be transacted and members are requested to attend. J. D. Hynes will appeal to the meeting from a decision of the board of directors. The following resolution will be before the meeting for final action:

"Resolved, That an assessment of 25 cents per quarter be levied to create a fund to be known as a Defense Fund, to be used under the supervision of the board of directors."

Musicians' Day Celebration.

The general committee begs to report that all sub-committees are working hard to make this year's celebration the largest and best yet, and requests that the membership get busy and boost by announcing at all balls and picnics the date of our celebration—Shell Mound Park, Thursday, July 16, 1914. The parade committee through Mr. G. W. C. Kittler, chairman, announces that some 150 men have pledged themselves to parade in uniform and he expects to have a uniformed band of 250 men lead our parade this year. We want every member of our organization to turn out in the parade, those not turning out in uniform we desire to march behind the band. It is the desire of the general committee to turn out 1000 members, so boys, get busy and help boost by doing your share in making this affair a grand success.

An advertising boosters' parade will be held

also in Oakland, Monday, July 13th, from the Oakland headquarters, at 12 o'clock, and we request all our Oakland members to be on hand in uniform to help boost from that side. Mr. Cray, Belard and Stross are the committee in charge.

Mr. Witherell, chairman of the music committee, announces that the Golden Gate Park Band, Lakeside Band, and Municipal Band augmented will render the band concert at the park.

Any member desiring advertising matter, prize blanks, or extra tickets may procure them from General Chairman C. H. King.

COLORADO'S DISGRACEFUL RECORD.

New evidence that eleven children and two women, whose charred bodies were taken from one "Death Hole" at Ludlow were not all suffocated, has been unearthed in Trinidad. Preachers and newspaper men who helped take the mutilated bodies from the hole are available as witnesses.

If they are called they will testify that the condition of the bodies and the condition of the lumber lined cellar indicated clearly that they did not all die in the "Death Hole."

They will testify that they are sure that the burned bodies of women and children were gathered from various parts of the colony and dumped in one hole.

Other evidence may be produced to show that a carload of quicklime was dumped at Ludlow the day after the massacre.

Quicklime has been used following mine accidents, in Southern Colorado, to destroy all trace of those killed, and many investigators who have been at Ludlow believe the gunmen destroyed many victims in that way. Strength was lent to that belief when General Chase ordered Trinidad ministers and newspaper men away from the colony when they sought to poke around the ruins. Colorado and Southern trainmen know of the quicklime shipment.

Of all the methods used by the operators and militia to discredit the striking coal miners, the attempt of Lieutenant Elliot to defame the character of the wives and mothers of Ludlow is the most despicable.

Elliot is a member of the militia. He was at the Ludlow massacre. He was one of those hired assassins who kept up a merciless fire of machine guns on the helpless women and children, finally burned the tented city to the ground, murdering and cremating 19 men, women and children, and witnesses say many more who were burned in

quicklime to hide the story of the terrible holocaust.

Elliot is an officer in the Colorado National Guard, many of whose members were gathered from the red-light districts of many cities where men's lives can be bought for a half-pint of liquor or dope, where the dregs of the earth drive women into lower depths of immorality that they may live on the returns of this prostitution, and Elliot is even a stench in the nostrils of these vermin of civic cesspools.

SWISS Watchmakers

FOR \$1.00 WE CLEAN ANY KIND OF WATCH AND
GUARANTEE CORRECT TIME FOR 2 YEARS

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass
\$2.00 Alaska Silver 7 Jewel Dustproof Workmen's Watches

Steffen Bros.
JEWELERS

2146 MISSION ST.

Cor. Sycamore Ave.
Bet. 17th and 18th

ATTENTION! CULINARY WORKERS.

If you want to keep posted on "segregation" and other questions affecting the catering industry, read

"The Culinary Craft"

A Monthly Magazine to Advance the Interests of Hotel and Restaurant Workers.

Published as a means of interchange of thought and dissemination of interesting information for the benefit of culinary workers and the catering trade throughout the United States. It is gaining rapidly in circulation and is subscribed for by all leading culinary organizations. Contains news and information not obtainable in any other paper, and should be in the hands of every culinary worker and every person connected with the catering industry.

Individual subscriptions, \$1 per year. Bundle subscriptions, not less than 25 copies, at 5 cents per copy for each issue.

Back numbers still on hand, commencing with the January issue. Agents wanted.

"Segregation at San Francisco in 1915."

JAMES KARSTEN, Manager.

14 Seventh Street

San Francisco, Cal.



IN THE FULL DINNER PAIL
AND AT HOME
WHEN DAY'S TOIL
IS DONE

WIELAND'S
THE HOME BEER

IS \$15.00 YOUR PRICE FOR A SUIT?



We absolutely guarantee to sell you at \$15.00 an all-wool hand-tailored suit. We guarantee these suits to be equal, if not superior, to those offered elsewhere at the same price. We operate on a small margin of profit under a minimum expense, all of which helps to provide you with better suits at popular prices. Needless to say we show at all times the fabrics that are popular in models that are in vogue.

We call your attention to our \$15.00 Blue Serge Suits. The fabric is all wool and the color guaranteed fast. The latest models, including semi-English and box back effects.

This common-sense policy is carried out in our entire stock from which we sell suits at \$9.75, \$12.75, \$15.00, \$16.75, \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00.



San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 22, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Brouillet.

Roll Call of Officers—Delegate Walsh appointed vice-president pro tem; President Gallagher arrived later.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved with correction, that resolutions submitted by Delegate Bonsor were indorsed by Council, and referred to organizing committee.

Credentials—Blacksmiths and Helpers—J. Heaney. Chauffeurs—J. A. Newhart, vice J. Burger, withdrawn. Bakers No. 24—S. K. Leman and J. Philipps, vice P. Keller and Wm. Stosch. Stable Employees—C. Davis, vice Thomas Crandall, resigned. Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Charles Stock, vice W. Commings. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed — From Federated Trades Council of Colorado Springs, Colorado, thanking Council for our action in the matter of Colorado mines situation. From the Kern County Labor Council, enclosing resolutions indorsed by that body relative to film entitled "The Strike," condemning same. From the Joint Strike Committee of Pressmen and Assistants, thanking Council and unions for support. From Jeff Davis, inviting delegates to attend conference in Waitresses' Hall, Sunday, May 24th. From Pueblo Trades and Labor Assembly, thanking Council for interest shown in the matter of the Colorado mines situation. From R. Lee Guard, secretary to President Gompers of A. F. of L., acknowledging receipt of communication enclosing article for "American Federationist." From Central Labor Council of Santa Rosa, acknowledging receipt of our communication containing resolutions relative to film called "The Strike," and stating they would do all in their power to assist.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648, requesting boycott on firm of J. M. Meyer & Company, Turk and Franklin streets. From Milkers' Union, enclosing agreement of Milk Dealers' Association. From Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, relative to improving beach.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions relative to indorsing ordinance pending in Board of Supervisors reducing street-car fares.

Request complied with—From Bakers No. 24, requesting assistance of Council in the matter of employing union baker at County Jail bakery.

Referred to Secretary—Communication from International Metal Polishers' Union requesting assistance in advertising unfairness of Indian motorcycle in connection with endurance race of motorcycles in Oakland on May 30th.

Reports of Unions—Cigar Makers—Business dull. Pressmen—Still out; request unions to donate liberally. Grocery Clerks—Stores open one-half day Decoration Day; merchants and manufacturers active in Stockton against clerks and organized labor. Solicitors—"Daily News" using label, also three publishers outside of San Francisco. Carpenters No. 1640—Indorsed municipal work to be done by day labor. Bartenders—Business dull.

Label Section—Requested a demand for label, card and button.

Executive Committee—Wage scale of Baggage Messengers indorsed; carried. Request for financial assistance from the Joseph Fels Fund Committee considered and ordered filed; carried. On the communication from Cigar Makers' Union relative to unfairness of Goslinsky, committee

recommends that Cigar Makers appoint a committee of three to be present at next meeting of executive committee; concurred in.

Organizing Committee—On the resolutions submitted by Brother Bonsor, committee recommends that same be referred to the District Council of Retail Clerks for consideration and to report back to the committee a plan of action; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of H. R. 15,550, employers' liability and compensation act for Federal employees, in behalf of which the American Association for Labor Legislation requested indorsement, secretary instructed to write to A. F. of L. and ascertain position of Federation relative to said bill; concurred in. Submitted resolutions relative to the Department of Justice at Washington, permitting private anti-union employers to obtain evidence submitted to a Federal grand jury by the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York. Moved to adopt; carried.

"Whereas, Information has been received that the Department of Justice at Washington, presided over by Attorney-General McReynolds, has permitted private anti-union employers, such as the Gill Engraving Company, the Doubleday-Page Company and others composing the Anti-Boycott Association, to obtain evidence submitted to a federal grand jury by the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York and in custody of said department, which evidence was voluntarily furnished by the said Printing Trades Council for the purpose of enabling the Federal Government to make an investigation of the affairs and practices of the New York printing unions in relation to their boycotts of aforesaid employers, and which investigation resulted in a practical acquittal of the unions of suspicion of acting in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law; and

"Whereas, Through the permission of the Department of Justice said evidence is being used by aforesaid employers to prosecute the unions involved for damages because of alleged restraint of trade in conducting such boycotts; and

"Whereas, Said Allied Printing Trades Council, notwithstanding diligent inquiry, has been unable to ascertain the attitude and reasons actuating the Federal Government in thus making itself an instrument for the benefit of private employers seeking to defeat these unions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council that we hereby protest against such apparent co-operation between the Government and private hostile employers to mulct unions in damages under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law; and further,

"Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be respectfully requested to take this matter up with the Department of Justice and President Wilson, with a view to obtain authentic information as to the attitude of the Federal Government in the premises."

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—Committee appointed to investigate differences between Electrical Workers No. 6 and Council, discharged.

New Business—Moved to declare boycott on Watson Towel Supply Company; carried.

The chair appointed the following Labor Day committee: Jack Zamford, Dan Regan, Harry Huntsman, Al. Rogers, Miss L. Kane, John Kane, J. J. Kretzmer, W. P. Stanton, Miss M. Cummings, Mrs. L. C. Walden, D. P. Haggerty, John O. Walsh, C. F. Schuppert, Frank Miller, L. G. Dolliver, Jos. Raymond, M. T. Doyle, E. E. Ellison, Thomas Shaughnessy, James W. Mullen, Mrs. L. Hopper, A. W. Brouillet, M. J. Casey, David Ryan, J. J. Murphy, P. Vaughan.

Receipts—Milk Wagon Drivers, \$20; Pattern Makers, \$12; Machine Hands, \$4; Photo Engrav-

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union Made and Bottled

Soft Drink AND Mineral Water

OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

When drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle.

Orpheum

O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

SUPERLATIVE VAUDEVILLE

EDDIE FOY

(For Joy)

And the Seven Little Foys

Irvin Cobb's "SERGEANT BAGBY" from the famous story in the "Saturday Evening Post"; HARRY B. LESTER, The Jovial Jester; HARRY PAUL & HAZEL BOYNE in a musical comedy "Courtship"; THE KRAMERS, Graceful Gymnasts; ROBERT T. HAINES & CO., in "The Man in the Dark"; BOB MATTHEWS-AL SHAYNE & COMPANY in "Dreamland"; Last Week—Immense Success BESSIE WYNN, "The Lady Dainty."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

ers, \$8; Beer Drivers, \$16; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Stage Employees, \$8; Bakers, \$32; Garment Cutters, \$4; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Street R. R. Employees, \$8; Retail Clerks, \$8; Steam Fitters No. 590, \$8; Federal Employees, \$12; Janitors, \$8; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$8; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5, \$8; Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary, \$12; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Carpenters No. 1640, \$8; Marble Cutters, \$8; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, \$36; Carriage Workers, \$4; House Movers, \$8; Label Section, \$3; Printing Pressmen, \$160; Martinez Fund, \$50; Ford and Suhr Fund, \$5. Total, \$474.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; Postage, \$6; Stenographers, \$46; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Printing Pressmen, \$160; David Milder, \$50; Label Section, \$3; R. L. Wisler, stationery, \$17.75. Total, \$347.75. Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label upon all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of the regular meeting held May 20, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m. by Vice-President Sister Mahoney.

Roll Call of Officers—President Benj. Schonehoff noted absent.

Minutes of previous meeting were approved as read.

Credentials—From Stable Employees' Union, for Thomas Tobin, vice Joseph Hurley.

Communications—From Chicago Trades Union Label League, with information that Calumet Baking Powder Company is unfair, refusing to use union labeled barrels; referred to Secretary. From Mattie M. Barkley, offering her services as the only union public stenographer in this city; filed. From Fred G. Williams, manager of the Carpenters' Hall, with information that the hall can be had any Saturday night; filed.

Bills—Distributing booklets, \$5; postage, expense and agitation \$5.85.

Reports of Unions—Retail Clerks reported that they have organized the clerks working in Drury's hat store, 724 Market street. Bill Posters reported that of all the unions giving picnics, only the Bakers and Boilermakers' Unions have employed members of the Bill Posters' Union to distribute advertising cards and that the Beer and Pile Drivers' Unions have promised to do likewise. Coopers reported that circulars advertising the "Can't Bust 'Em" overalls do not bear the label. Cooks' Helpers reported that the Danish Brotherhood circulate printed matter without the label. Janitors reported that they have unionized the janitors working in Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, Roos Brothers on Market street and Newman's Furniture Store on Mission street. Grocery Clerks reported that their members will not work on Decoration Day after 12 noon. Housesmiths reported that the Agitation Committee has visited their meeting and that at their next international convention they will take up the matter of compulsory use of their label. Glove Workers reported that work is dull. Bartenders reported that the "Bronx" saloon (owned by Kirk) on the corner of Haight and Stanyan streets has been boycotted for employing non-union bartenders. Boot and Shoe Workers reported that work is dull in their line, asking union men to patronize their union label shoe store, located between 18th and 19th on Mission street, thereby supporting their label and especially home-made shoes. Laundry Workers reported that work is dull, especially across the bay. Cigarmakers reported that work has never been as dull in their trade as at the present time, there being very little demand for their label, especially for home-made cigars; that Goslinsky & Company, leaf tobacco dealers and cigar manufacturers, employ Chinese and that their most

popular brands are the "B. F. C." Gilman House and Amistad 5 cent cigar, and asking organized labor not to purchase these brands of cigars.

Reports of Committees—Trustees reported favorably on bills and the same were ordered paid.

New Business—Secretary was instructed to request the Housesmiths' Union to send a committee before the Agitation Committee of this Section on next Wednesday; by motion, Secretary was instructed when sending out notices for meeting to notify delegates when nominations will be made and election of officers take place. Meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

LABOR CONTENTION UPHELD.

Declaring that the United States Supreme Court has taken a position in advance of that heretofore favored by the judiciary, Attorney J. H. Ralston, in a letter to Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. of L., comments as follows on the dismissal of the Gompers, Mitchell, Morrison contempt case by the United States Supreme Court:

"There is at least one feature of the decision given last Monday by the Supreme Court of the United States in the contempt case to which I desire to invite your attention.

"For the first time in the history of American jurisprudence a court of this country has declared that proceedings in criminal contempt were for the punishment of nothing else than crimes and that in the early history of the law they were so treated. The court said:

"These contempts are infractions of the law visited with punishment as such. If such acts are not criminal, we are in error as to the most fundamental characteristic of crimes as that word has been understood in English speech. So truly are they crimes that it seems to be proved that in the early law they were punished only by the usual criminal procedure, and that at least in England it seems that they still may be and preferably are tried in that way."

"This statement exactly sustains our contentions, and its implications are extremely important.

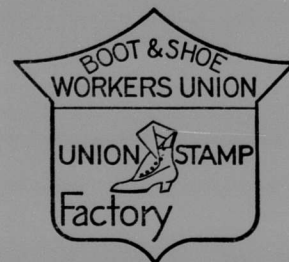
"If contempts were in the first instance treated as crimes and punished by the usual process of the criminal law there seems to be no possible excuse for having at least indirect contempts committed out of the presence of the court tried today by the judge.

"This decision, in my opinion, thoroughly explodes the theory that contempts are in any way personal to the judge, giving him an exclusive right in the punishment, or that they are anything else except ordinary criminal offenses properly to be tried in the ordinary criminal way.

"This consideration completely disposes, in my opinion, of the arguments which have been made by Mr. Emery and others in the past before the judiciary committees of the two Houses against allowing trial by jury in indirect attempts and absolutely vindicates the course with regard to this matter heretofore taken by the Federation of Labor."

I always strive manfully to keep every idle fear away from my own mind and from that of my friends. This alone would suffice to make me fond of philosophy not of that, however, which is called "scholastic," and consists of senseless vainglorious talk—the ridiculous plaything of certain conceited and scornful literary men; but of that true philosophy which governs human minds instead of being merely defined in books, and derives its power from facts rather than from words. This philosophy does, above all, strengthen and comfort our minds, it drives away covetous desires and all idle fears.—Petrarch.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th

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!!

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

December 31st, 1913:

Assets	\$56,823,600.56
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,807,404.18
Employees' Pension Fund	166,570.12
Number of Depositors	64,639

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1913, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

Our reputation is not only back of but is in every bottle of

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



MAY, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
#Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
(37) Altwater Printing Co.....48 Third
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....138 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower & Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) *Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....4534 Mission
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(185) Her Printing Co, Inc.....516 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....1272 Polson
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John.....311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine & Baer.....1182 Market
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(149) North Beach Record.....535 Montgomery Ave.
(31) North Side Press, The.....1809 Stockton
(104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(151) Regal Press.....820 Mission
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co.....South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2385 California
(147) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay

- (231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(223) Roterundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....
.....412-414 Mission
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian...340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat...Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....Third and Market
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce...Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent...San Rafael, Cal.
(94) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
.....109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

- Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:**
San Jose Engraving Co...32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co...826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Watson Towel and Supply Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

I have made it my chief care neither to ridicule, nor to deplore, nor to execrate, but to understand the actions of mankind.—Spinoza.

Typographical Topics

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held next Sunday in Council Hall, Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission streets. The newly-elected officers will be installed at this meeting.

The election on last Wednesday resulted as follows: Local officers—For president, D. P. O'Connell 361, George A. Tracy 457; first vice-president, Benj. Schonhoff 415, James V. Tonkin, 398; second vice-president, James S. Golden 381, George S. Hollis 422; executive committee (3 to be elected), F. F. Bebergall 445, W. J. Pierce 371, W. E. Pitschke 388, L. D. Stopple 375, G. C. Thrasher 376, Harry Tilley 422; delegates to the I. T. U. (4 to be elected), F. J. Bonnington 486, J. A. Keefe 358, J. W. Kelly 405, D. W. McAleese 334, J. F. Newman 382, James V. Tonkin 395, Wm. Webster 337, D. S. White 405; alternate delegates, C. W. Cody 306, Miss Eva Cook 492, Mrs. C. Leek 430, W. E. Reilly 434. International officers—For president, M. G. Scott 537; first vice-president, W. W. Barrett 423, E. L. Hitchens 322, S. M. Shrewsbury 26; delegates to the A. F. of L., Frank Morrison 611, Max S. Hayes 389, Hugh Stevenson 329, F. J. Bonnington 545, T. W. McCullough 303, Chas. W. Fear 286, R. Campbell 58, Otto Sprunk 280, Jos. A. Wise 52, E. P. McDevitt 31, A. B. Rodriguez 45, H. L. Vanderveld 19; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Hays 461; trustees Union Printers' Home, Anna C. Wilson 170, Thos. McCaffery 342, Geo. P. Nichols 307, C. L. Wood 315, W. H. McKee 293, John C. Bleaken 43, W. W. Grimes 285, W. E. O'Leary 280, Martin Lacher 45, Bert Taylor 28, W. J. McLoughlin 23, George R. Merritt 33, Chas. H. Whitemore 22, J. W. Walden 11; agent Union Printers' Home, John Canty 375, Joe Johnson 344.

During a recent trip to Los Angeles, Will J. French called on John J. Tobin, Deputy Labor Commissioner. Nearly thirty years ago Colonel Tobin was Labor Commissioner of California. His relations with San Francisco Typographical Union were exceedingly pleasant, and over his desk hangs a beautifully engrossed set of resolutions conveying the thanks of No. 21's members for assistance rendered in meeting the problems of by-gone years. The resolutions were produced by the pen, and they compare favorably with the more modern methods. They were adopted at a meeting held on June 24, 1888, and were signed by Andrew F. Smith, president; Thomas P. Baker, secretary; W. W. Shannon, Charles Mansfield, James P. Olwell, W. B. Benoist, M. Monohan, and Charles W. Otis, committee. Mr. Baker studied for the ministry years ago, and is believed to be in the East. Messrs. Monohan and Otis have answered the final "30" call, and the remaining five are still energetically associated with the printing industry.

Robert Todd of Vancouver, B. C., has started a suit against the members of the union at that place for \$10,000 damages, on the ground that he is deprived of the opportunity to earn a living because his card was taken away from him.

Retiring President Bonnington desires to thank members of the union who, during the past two years, have furnished material for news items in this column, the editing of which now falls to another pen.

The Kaibab and the Coconino national forests adjoin each other. Yet it takes from two to three days to go from one to the other across the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

It has been demonstrated that overgrazed stock ranges on the national forests can be brought back to use under a system of regulated grazing faster than if they are left unused.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones—Market 56; Home M 1226.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ramona Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 16th.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 165—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, 7th and R. R. Ave.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Abblon Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Clear Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 63—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Roesch Hall; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1894 1/2 Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall, 1254 Market.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at Headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Maers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 3345 17th.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2nd Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 248 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguelero, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 2d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., 16th and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following members of San Francisco unions have died: Patrick Hare of the trainmen, David Williams of the butchers, J. E. Donovan of the shoe workers, Anthony J. Manzo of the pressmen, Samuel Stewart of the marine firemen, Joseph Koberle of the beer drivers, Herbert E. Jones of the plasterers, and David Ekstrom of electrical workers.

The San Francisco Typographical Union will devote 15 minutes of its regular session next Sunday afternoon to a memorial service for members who have died during the past year.

The Labor Council will endeavor to have the Indian motorcycles eliminated from the motorcycle endurance race from Oakland to Fresno on May 30th, the Indian motorcycles being manufactured under non-union conditions.

The local Photo-Engravers' Union has been advised that the local in New York City has negotiated an agreement which provides for a flat scale of \$27 in commercial houses. The photo-engravers employed on newspapers will be paid \$27 and \$28, and 18 months later the day men will be advanced to \$29 and the night men to \$32.

Horseshoers' Union has donated \$36 to the striking pressmen and assistants. A donation of \$25 to the Martinez defense fund has been made by the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union.

General Organizer Ross of the Bakery and Confectioners' Union calls attention to the progress made by that organization within the past ten years. "It is only ten years ago when the average baker was paid \$10 or \$12 per week of seven days, and had to work from 10 to 14 hours a day," says Ross. "Now they labor only nine, and some places eight hours a day, with an average of \$3 per day, six days a week, with sanitary shops, a chance to educate themselves and improve their lives in every way, because of their union, which also provides for the payment of sick, death and out-of-work benefits."

A Cleaners' and Dyers' Union has been organized in San Francisco through the efforts of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 2, with which it will be affiliated until it has been granted a separate charter, for which application has been made. The new union was organized this week with a charter membership of 20. Headquarters have been established in Foresters' Hall, on Golden Gate avenue, where meetings will be held every Monday evening. The Cleaners' and Dyers' Union, which will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will at once begin an active campaign of organization with a view to unionizing every cleaning and dyeing establishment in San Francisco.

At Oklahoma City the Trades and Labor Council has made sharp answer to the claim that organized labor is fighting the employment of girls in shoe shining establishments in that city because the girls are not organized. In a statement, the unionists show there is no Bootblacks' Union in Oklahoma City, nor has there been an attempt to form one. The workers say: "The resolution heretofore adopted by the Council was prompted and unanimously passed by this body on the basic principle that such employment is unfit and undesirable for girls; and that all good citizens should protest against the greed of any and all individuals who seek to commercialize girlhood and womanhood labor to the extent that it besmirches the fair name of this city and State. We sorrowfully deplore the condition that compels girls and women to humble themselves to shine the shoes of the stronger sex."

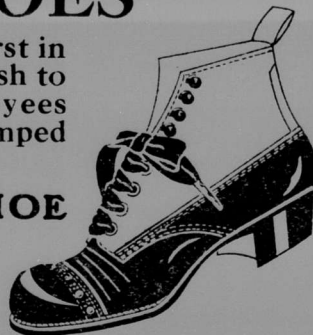
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OUR SPECIAL UNION STAMPED SHOE

A Shoe made in Styles to Please Everybody, Patent Colt, Button and Lace Styles—Gun Metal, Calf, Lace and Button Shoes—Also the same in Tan Russia Calf—All Shapes, all Toes, Sewed Soles.

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Personal and Local

J. H. McFarland of Los Angeles, who spent a few days in this city and Petaluma in the interest of the structural iron workers, has returned to his home in the southern city.

The Watson Towel and Supply Company has been declared "unfair" by the San Francisco Labor Council.

The Labor Council has adopted resolutions protesting against the alleged action of certain subordinates in the Federal Department of Justice at Washington in furnishing non-union employers with information that, it was said, was used against their labor organizations.

J. E. Donovan, general organizer for the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and a delegate to the Labor Council, died suddenly in San Francisco Saturday. His remains were shipped to Boston, his former home.

The union recently organized by Jeff Davis for tourists has adopted resolutions protesting against municipal and State farm colonies and vagrancy laws. The union has indorsed a movement for the exclusion of immigrants for a period of five years, the universal eight-hour day and a five-day work week.

A donation of \$30 to the striking pressmen and assistants has been made by the Waitresses' Union.

The Bartenders' Union will boycott saloons where bartenders are not given one day's rest in seven. During the week the union paid \$50 in sick benefits.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104 has declared tomorrow, Decoration Day, a holiday for all members of the union. None will be permitted to work on that day.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 paid \$25 in accident and out-of-work benefits the past week. Six candidates were initiated at the weekly meeting.

An appeal has been filed by Attorney Henry B. Lister in the case of W. McAlpine, a union electric worker, who was tried, convicted and sentenced to five years in San Quentin as a result of the recent strike against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

The glass blowers at their last meeting elected the following delegates to their international convention: George Reeves, George Pancoast and George Curran.

The granite cutters who are getting out the granite for the new city hall struck last week because the employer put laborers to work on a new saw that has recently been introduced into the business. The granite cutters claimed jurisdiction over the new tool and were sustained in their position by Public Works Commissioner Reardon. The contractor yielded on this point as well as to the demand that white cooks and waiters replace the Chinese employed at the quarry.

President Andrew J. Gallagher has appointed the following committee to arrange for the Labor Day celebration of the Labor Council: J. Zamford, Daniel Regan, Albert Rogers, Miss L. Kane, John Kane, J. J. Kretzmer, W. P. Santon, Miss M. Cummings, Mrs. L. C. Walden, D. P. Haggerty, John O. Walsh, C. F. Schuppert, Frank Miller, L. G. Dolliver, Joseph Raymond, M. T. Doyle, E. E. Ellison, Thomas Shaughnessy, James W. Mullen, Mrs. L. Hopper, A. W. Brouillet, Michael Casey, David Ryan, J. J. Murphy, Patrick Vaughan and Harry Huntsman.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has elected Andrew Furuseth, John H. Tennison and J. Rosen delegates to the annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America, to be held in Boston. D. W. Paul has been appointed secretary pro tem and Charles Taucer business manager pro tem, to serve during the absence of the regular incumbents who will attend the Boston convention. The delegates are instructed to submit several propositions to the convention favored by their union, including the establishing of a joint branch at Panama.

CO-OPERATIVE MEAT COMPANY.

The regular meeting of the California Co-Operative Meat Company will be held on Sunday, June 7, 1914, in Building Trades headquarters, 763 Twelfth street, between Brush and West streets, Oakland.

Section 7 of the law says: "Any member who fails to furnish his post office address, or fails to be present either in person or by voting letter, at a regular or special meeting of the shareholders of the company, for a period of five years, shall forfeit his membership."

THE ANNUAL CITY BUDGET.

The time of the annual city budget making has passed and the incident blasted hopes and heart-burnings may be permitted to be allayed for another year.

The finance committee of the Board of Supervisors brought in estimates that would make the tax rate \$2.27 on the \$100, which together with the 4 cents for the exposition would make the full rate \$2.31.

When the board in special session to pass on the budget as recommended by the finance committee, the Union Labor members of the board brought in recommendations for certain changes in the estimates which would reduce the total appropriations by \$109,875 and permit a 2-cent reduction in the tax rate.

At the same time the Union Labor members recommended decreases of certain higher paid officials and increases of the poorly paid city employees such as elevator operators, telephone operators, stenographers and ambulance drivers, as well as making an allowance for an additional industrial inspector.

The majority of the board revised the finance committee's estimate by adopting most of the recommendations of the minority or Union Labor members but refusing to make most of the reductions sought by the latter. As a consequence the budget as passed to print, which means practically its final adoption, adopts the original tax rate as proposed by the finance committee. Only in the several items are the amounts in many instances changed through the action of the minority.

The Union Labor members were elected on a platform to reduce taxation or to keep same down within reasonable limits. Under ordinary circumstances their efforts to keep such pledge would have been hailed with delight by the "big press," but because of the fact that the reduction was proposed by the Union Labor element on the board the aforesaid big press totally refuses to acknowledge the efforts thus made in good faith and for laudable purposes to keep our taxes within proper limits. Had the reduction been proposed by the other side, another outburst of eulogiums of the work of the high and mighty is certain to have been manifested by these barometers of public, or rather oligarchic, opinion. So much for our hyper or hypo-critical contemporaries.

In the long run men hit only what they aim at. Therefore, though they should fail immediately, they had better aim at something high.—Thoreau.

CLARENCE DARROW

Says: "Dr. Flawith, we want you to know we greatly appreciate your skill. Accept our gratitude."

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